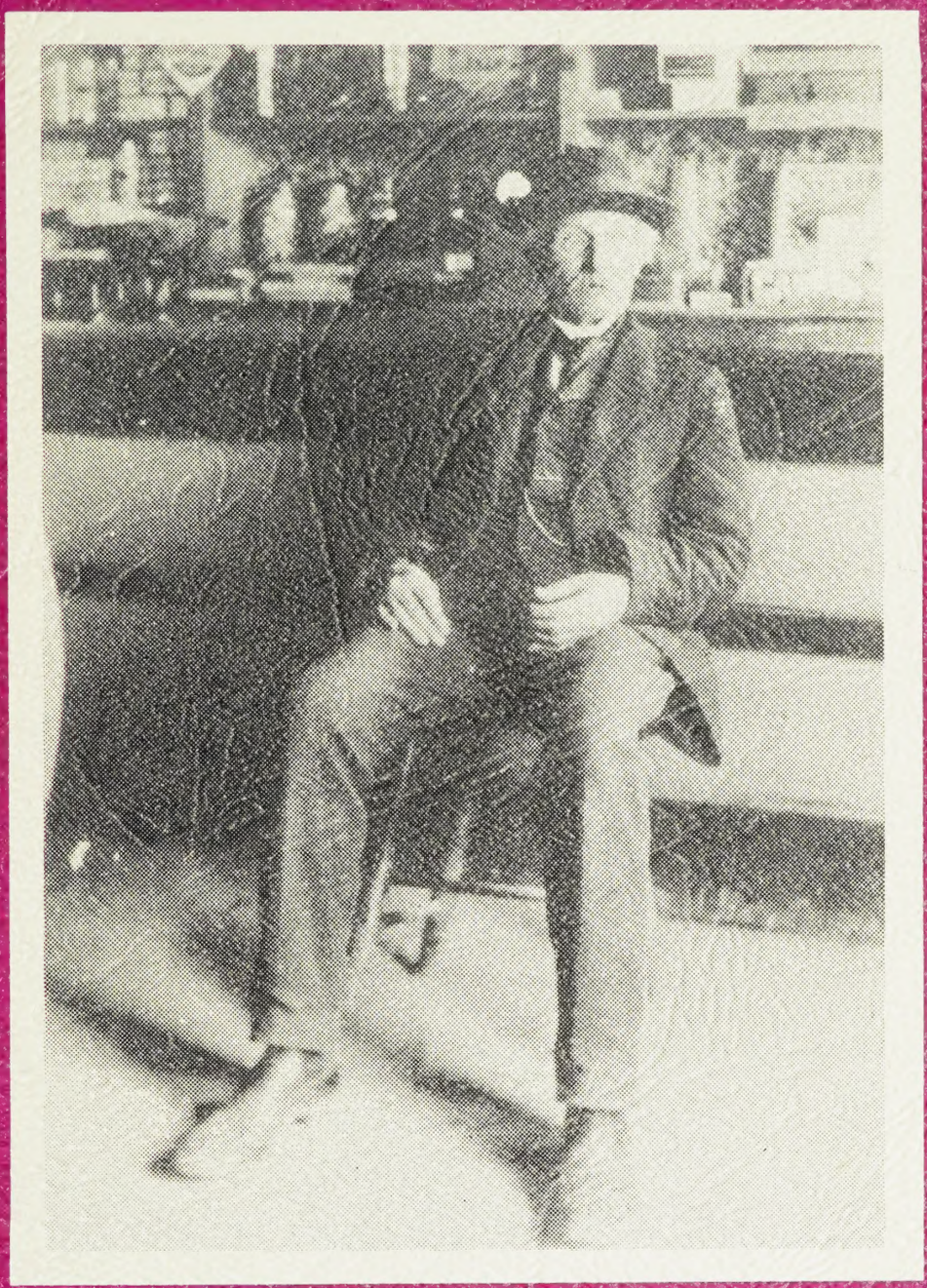
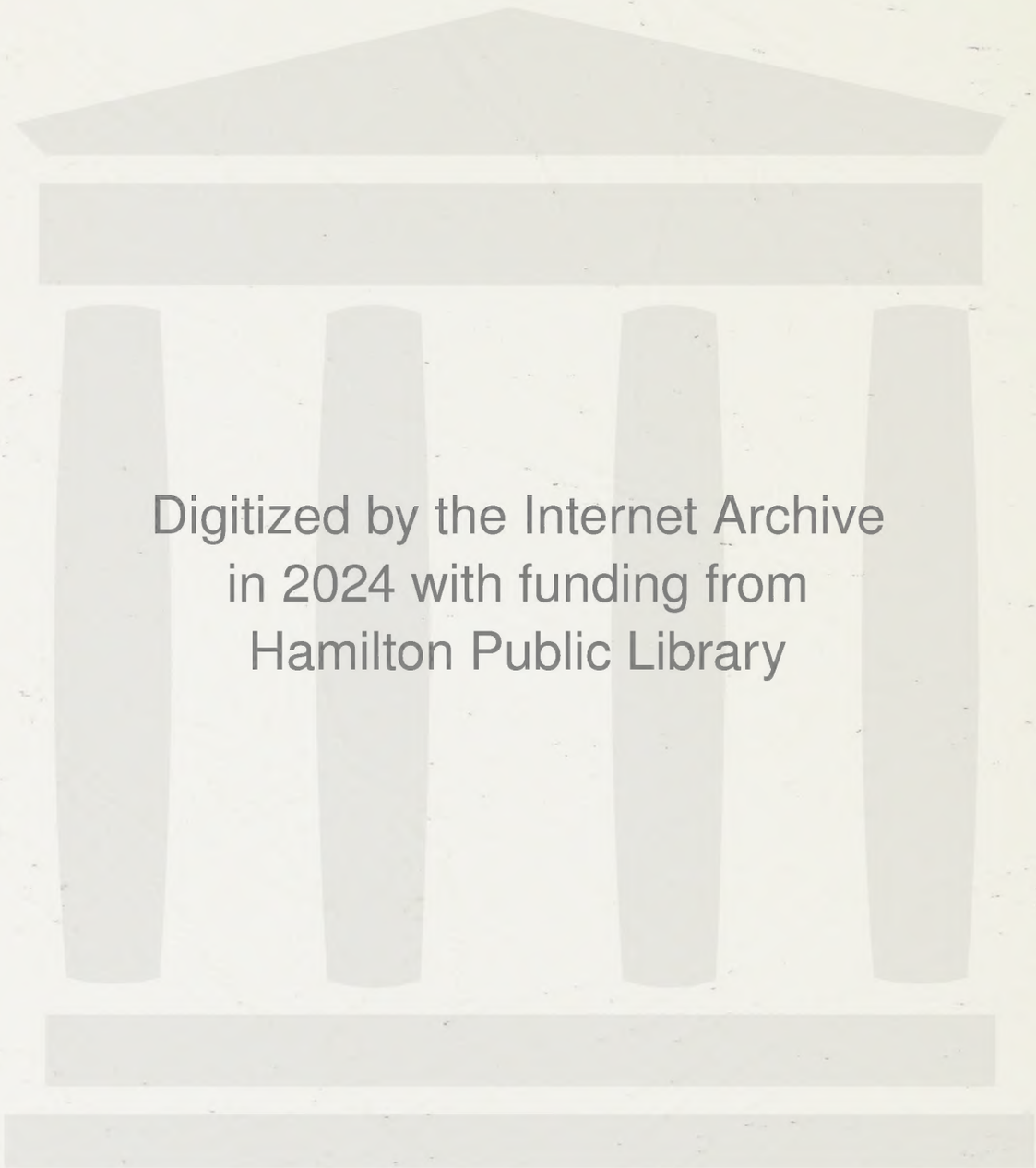
MEADOWVALE / CHURCHVILLE



Meadowvale & Churchville

A History
by
William E. Cook



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Meadowvale & Churchville

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A History
by
William E. Cook

MEADOWVALE & CHURCHVILLE
WILLIAM E. COOK
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CREDIT VALLEY SERIES

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Previous Books in the Series
#1 Credit Valley Railway
#2 Cataract & the Forks of the Credit
#3 An Early History of Erin Township
#4 The Great Horseshoe Wreck
#5 A Pictorial History of Alton
#6 Cook's History of Inglewood
#7 Belfountain & the Tubtown Pioneers
#8 Cheltenham: A Credit Valley Mill Town

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On the Cover — *Mr. Fogarty, General Merchant; Churchville*

INTRODUCTION

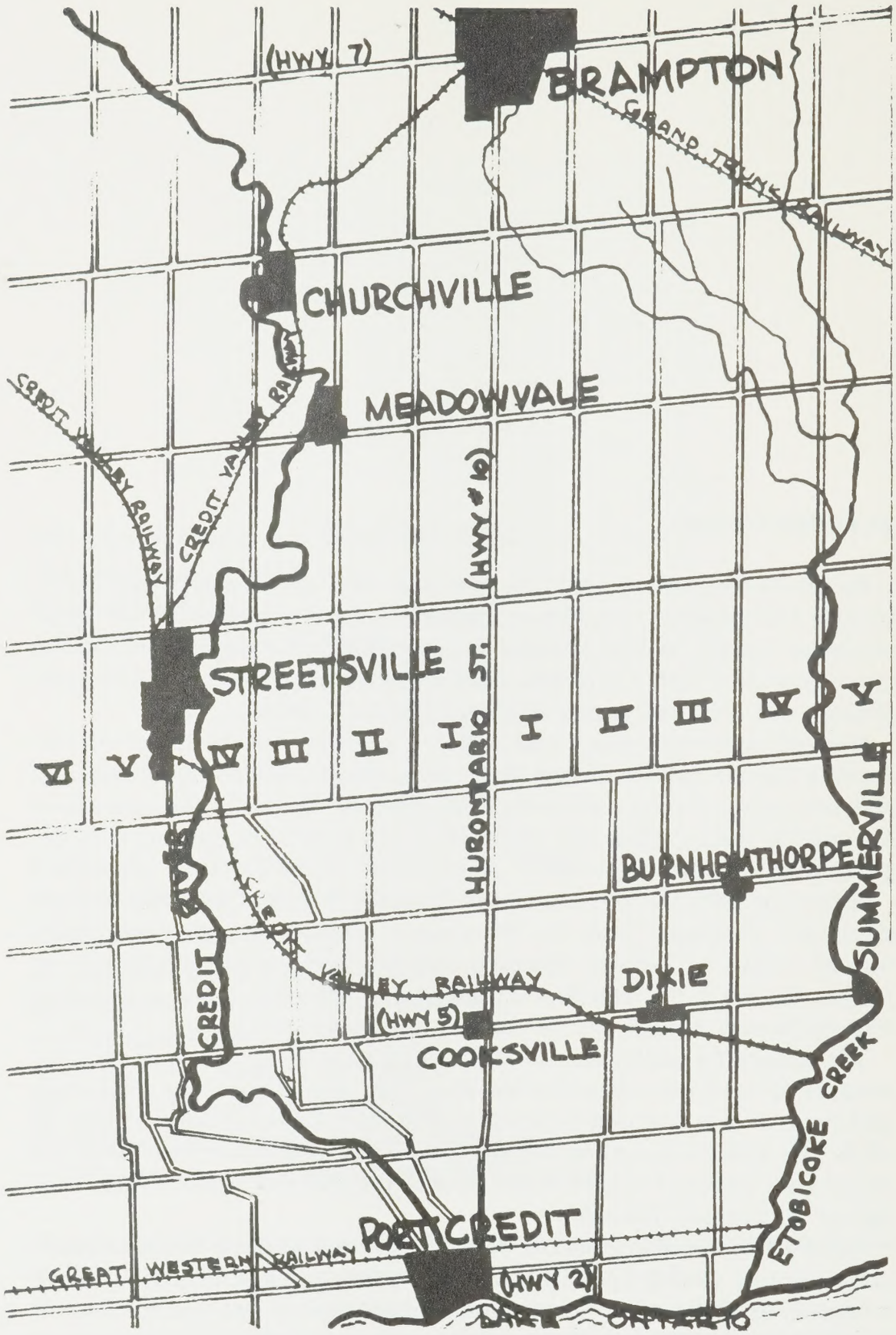
By the Quebec Act of 1791, the provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada were created. John Graves Simcoe was the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and he initiated several schemes to populate the newly created province. Initial settlement occurred in the Bay of Quinte and Niagara Districts and consisted mostly of United Empire Loyalists.

Simcoe's settlement plans were military oriented, for the threat of war between Canada and the United States necessitated lakefront settlement and effective transportation links within the province. To fulfill this plan, land occupied by Indians along the lakefronts would have to be purchased by the government and quickly settled.

In the year 1805, the southern part of Toronto, Trafalgar and Nelson townships, was purchased from the Mississauga Indians, and the area legally became known as Toronto Township and formed part of the 'District of Home'. Known as the 'Old Survey' of Toronto Township, it was surveyed in 1806 by Samuel Wilmot and thereafter was populated quickly.

The demand for additional surveyed land eased off with the war of 1812 but pressure for land was renewed a few years later due to European emigration and the result was a second purchase of land from the Mississauga Indians in 1818. This area comprised the northern section of Peel County and after the survey was completed in 1819 by Mr. Bristol, the area was known as the 'New Survey' of Toronto Township.

Settlers moved quickly into the 'New Survey' and within a few years small urban centres sprung up. Many of these towns reached heights of great prosperity by 1860 until unforeseen forces halted their growth and left them to decline into near oblivion. By examining and comparing two such towns in Toronto Township, the reader will appreciate and understand the growth, development and decline of urban centres throughout Upper Canada in the 19th century.


(HWY 7)
BRAMPTON
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
CHURCHVILLE
MEADOWVALE
CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY
CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY
(HWY #10)
STREETSVILLE
HURONTARIO ST.
VI V IV III II I I II III IV V
BURNHAMTHORPE
SUMMERVILLE
CREDIT
CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY
(HWY 5)
DIXIE
COOKSVILLE
ETOBICOKE CREEK
PORT CREDIT
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
(HWY 2)

TWO EARLY CENTRES

Churchville is located one mile to the south of the intersection of Steeles Avenue and Third Line West and now forms part of the City of Brampton in the Region of Peel. The oldest section of Churchville is nestled in a valley beside the Credit River. Meadowvale is situated on rolling topography immediately east of the Credit River at the intersection of Derry Road and Second Line West, City of Mississauga in the Region of Peel. In relationship to each other, Churchville is located to the north-west of Meadowvale with a distance of two miles separating the two towns.

Regardless of their close locations, Churchville and Meadowvale are unique in history in their own ways. Let us now examine and compare the reasons for the origin of these two towns, as well as trace, and compare their development until their decline.

CHURCHVILLE

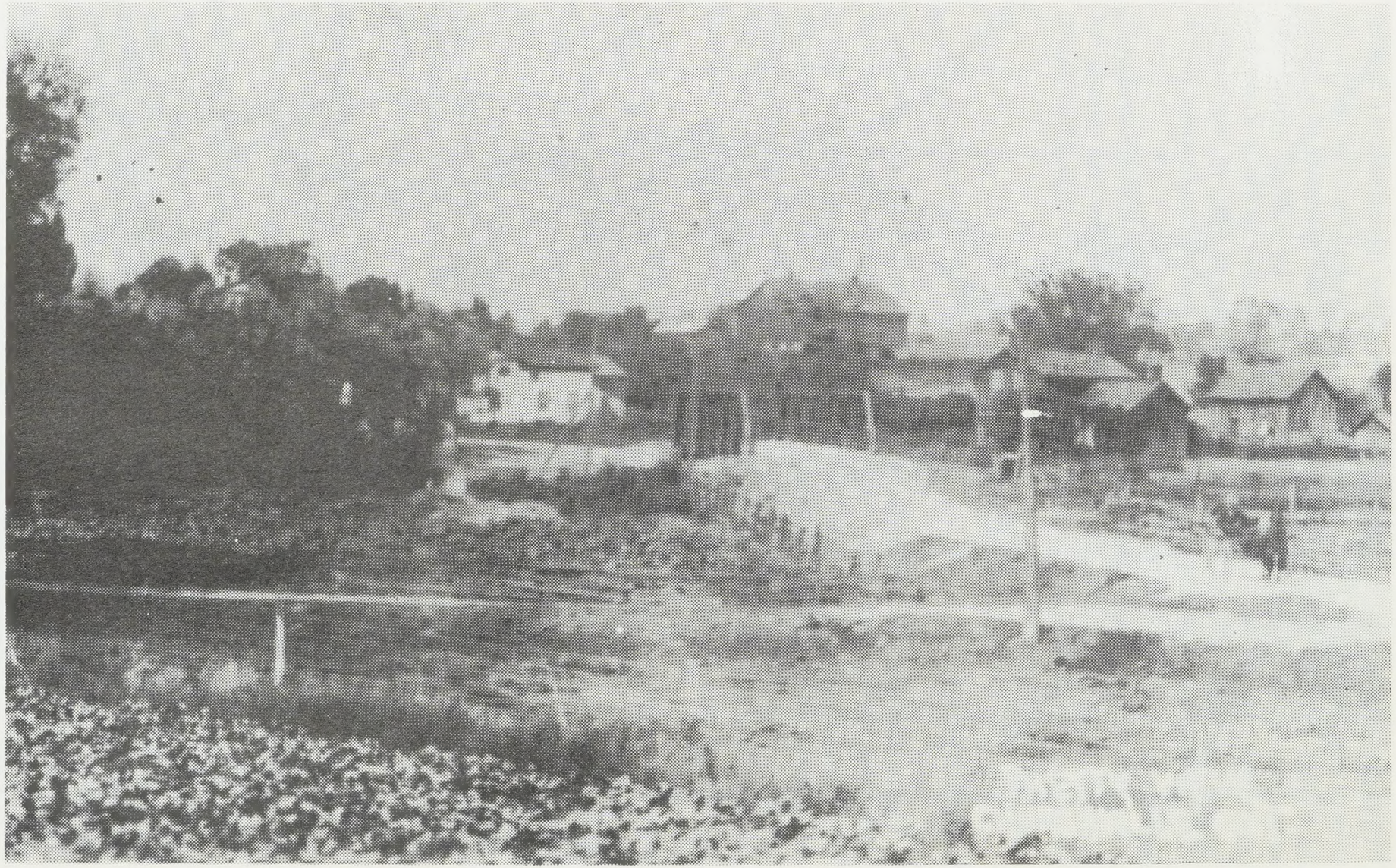
The establishing of Churchville in 1815 is credited to Amaziah Church, a United Empire Loyalist from Virginia. As the northern section of Toronto Township was not surveyed at this time, one can imagine the difficulties encountered by Church and his family as they blazed trails through the thick underbrush of the immense White Pine forests. Although the exact route taken by Church is not known, his purpose for exploration was no secret, for on his back was the necessary iron required for the installation of two mill stones.

After eyeing the Credit River at several locations, Church finally selected a site that would be ideal for the erection of a mill. Church was quick to realize the potential of the Credit River at this point for a small branch of the river appeared to have the necessary volume of water required to operate a mill. Church was also attracted by the beauty of the locaton for it occupied a small valley with extensive flat lands and was surrounded by rolling hills.

The validity of the story that Amaziah Church was the first settler in this area is open for discussion for there appears to be no land record available to prove his discovery. It is believed by most that the lack of record would indicate that Church squatted on the land.

It is also thought that Church first built a lumber and brushwood dam and then constructed a saw and grist mill. There is some veracity to this story for the surveying records of 1818 indicate that the third line road allowance had to bypass Church's mill.

After the completion of the 'New Survey' in 1818, one hundred and two hundred acre plots of land were bought quickly from the Crown. As the most southern areas of the New Survey' were settled first it was not until 1821 when land in Churchville was actually purchased. The first recorded land grant consisted of one hundred acres and was sold to Jacob Brill, July 20th, 1821. The second purchase was made by William Coates on October 19th, 1821 and contained Lot 14, Concession 4 West. Others soon followed and by the end of 1822 the immediate area around Churchville was settled.



Looking north toward Churchville

"Downtown"; Churchville

Early view of Main Street; Meadowvale

MEADOWVALE

The story of Meadowvale begins with the exodus of thirty Irish families from New York City led by Thomas Graham and John Beatty on May 1st, 1820. Stringent restrictions of travel placed on potential allies of England by New York State forced these Irish immigrants to seek land grants in Upper Canada. As Upper Canada was encouraging immigration from the United States after the war of 1812, there was no problem in accommodating these thirty families. Thirty lots of 200 acres each were granted and each family selected their future piece of land by drawing a lot number from a hat.

Entering Canada through the Niagara Peninsula, Beatty and Graham proceeded with their expedition along Dundas Street to the Credit River. At this point the wagon party broke up and each family headed in the direction of their property.

The lack of suitable roads to the northern areas of Toronto Township prompted many to sell or abandon their wagons and travel upstream on the Credit River. This was the course of action taken by John Beatty and eventually, Concession 3, Lot 11, became home to the Beatty family.

The next piece of property purchased in this area was by Evan Richards in 1824 when he obtained possession of Concession 3, Lot 10. These two properties would, in the next thirty years, form the nucleus of the future town of Meadowvale.

Meadowvale did not develop rapidly from 1824-31. It is apparent that the first settlers were not entirely geared to the rigors of pioneer settlement for registry records indicate a succession of owners within a short period of time. It was also common practice for land jobbers to purchase plots of land, clear a few acres of trees, and then sell them for a profit. One such example may be sited in Meadowvale where Evan Richards sold his land for $875.00 to Jane Heron in 1826 and she in turn sold the same piece of land to Matthew Dawson in 1828 for $3,295.00.

Of the original Meadowvale settlers, John Beatty remained the longest; from 1824-31. The settlers developed their land for subsistence purposes only. Meadowvale thus remained a rural countryside throughout the period 1824-31. However the year of 1831 was a period of transition in Meadowvale; Beatty sold his land to John Crawford who built not only the first frame house but also the first saw mill. With the advent of Crawford's saw mill a new era in Meadowvale's life soon followed.

Early view of Main Street showing Hotel; Churchville

A COMPARISON OF TWO TOWNS

In contrast to Meadowvale, Churchville progressed rapidly from 1815-31. In fact, Churchville was at this time one of the fastest growing towns in all of Peel County. Early discovery, choice location and Church's grist and saw mill were the contributing factors to the development of this town.

MEADOWVALE	CHURCHVILLE
Fast flowing Credit River	Fast flowing Credit River
Rich white pine forests	Rich white pine forests
Attractive scenery	Nestled in Valley
Excellent mill pond	Transportation for logs
Good farm land	Orchards
Ideal location for residential growth	Lowland ideal for settlement
Origin of York Guelph Wagon Road	Uplands for grazing

As the Churchville mills prospered, other commercial businesses were attracted to the town. By 1831 businesses in Churchville consisted of:

— Church's grist and saw mill
— Richard Paynter's tannery
— Wiman's General Store
— Miner's distillery
— Howland's store

Wiman's advertisement in the Christian Guardian, July 2nd, 1831 illustrates well the needs of the people at this time.

Erastus Wiman's General Store
Churchville - July 2nd, 1831
Merchandise
Dry goods, groceries, glass, cloth, flannels, calicoes, chintz, muslines, scarfs, gloves, thread, pins, needles, tapes, hosiery,
Ladies straw bonnets
Scythes, tobacco, powder, shot, putty, ox chains, cast steel axes
Goods sold at reduced prices for cash or produce of most kinds.
Ashes will also be taken in payment for goods. (Ed. Note: Ashes were used to manufacture soap)

It may be seen that by 1831, Churchville could be classified as a small service centre town, with a prime function to serve and meet the needs of the seventy or eighty people in the area. The businesses at this time had not developed to the point of attracting large numbers of employees to the area but this would soon change.

MEADOWVALE — CHURCHVILLE IN THE 1831 - 1847 ERA.

After 1830 there was considerable demand for Canadian lumber. At first the British required square lumber for making boats, and later, sawn lumber was needed in the United States for canal construction. The unique qualities of White Pine made it the most wanted lumber, and as it abounded in Upper Canada, the lumber industry was destined to grow.

The population of many towns coincided at first with the growth of the lumber industry and since both Meadowvale and Churchville were in the heart of White Pine forests, saw milling became a very important industry. Some of the wood was cut into planks 18' long and 3'' wide to corduroy local roads but most of it was shipped either by wagon down Centre Road or floated down the Credit River to Port Credit. Lumber was then shipped from Port Credit to the American ports, such as Rochester in New York State.

With John Crawford's saw mill doing a ''booming business' in 1836 in Meadowvale, potential mill owners were attracted to the area. John Simpson obtained possession of Concession 3, Lot 10, in 1836, dammed up the Credit River and built a small carding mill along with the second saw mill. These mills were an incentive to settlement and by 1836 the community was large enough to be called the ''Town of Meadowvale''.

Meadowvale, from 1836 to 1847, underwent the same type of growing pains that had occurred in Churchville fifteen years earlier. Although no new businesses were established, Meadowvale progressed socially and culturally. One event of considerable importance was the formation of a literary society in 1842. In the same year, there was a Wesleyan Methodist Church camp meeting held at the John Simpson's property. Both of these activities did much to strengthen the friendship and common goals of the Meadowvale pioneers.

The lack of service businesses in Meadowvale, prevented it from becoming a self-sustaining community. Mail was obtained in Derry West, two miles to the east, while clothes and other provisions were purchased in Churchville, Streetsville and Toronto. As the population and economy of the area greatly increased in the late 1840's, it became apparent that other services would do well to locate in Meadowvale.

With the continuing prosperity of the lumber industry and the growth of wheat farming the neighbouring town of Churchville continued to grow from 1831 to 1847.

The Streetsville Preview of January 9th, 1847 lists the industries in Churchville as:

> 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, 2 tanneries, 3 dry goods and grocery stores 2 saddle and harness makers, 2 wagon and carriage factories, 2 cabinet shops, 2 cooperages, 1 female school, 1 common school, 1 Methodist Episcopal meeting house, 1 Post Office (receives and dispatches two times a week) and the Headquarters of two circuit missionaries.

View of Central section of Churchville

With profits from lumbering in Churchville exceeding all expectations, French Canadian lumber experts came to the area and selected the most desirable White Pine trees for the Lower Canadian market. Local farmers and French Canadian lumberjacks were hired for the bush and most of the cutting occurred in the winter months since it was more easily shipped by sleds over the snowpacked roads.

At the same time wheat milling continued to increase in Churchville due to the close proximity of Chinquacousy Township, one of the best wheat growing areas in Peel County. Since railways were not operating at this time, local farmers were hired to team barrels of flour to Port Credit but employment in the transportation aspect of this industry was seasonal, with farmers being paid $1.50 for each day's work.

With the rise of wheat milling in Churchville, a number of subsidiary industries came into being, such as the wagon and carriage factories, cooperages and distilleries. Economic prosperity was the result.

By 1847, Churchville had passed the self-sufficient stage. It now had two propelling industries; the grist mill and the saw mill and these aided the total development of the county. A large number of the two hundred inhabitants of the town were lodged in the hotels, and their money circulated well throughout the village.

MEADOWVALE — CHURCHVILLE 1848 - 1856

The period from 1848 to 1856 was most rewarding for the towns of Churchville and Meadowvale. The populations in both towns soared, many new businesses were created and expanded and considerable social and cultural development occurred.

By 1850, wheat milling displaced lumbering in the two towns as the most important industry. The depletion of the great White Pine forests and the increasing use of steel in the ship building industry brought about lumberings' decline. However the growth of wheat milling coincided with a world wide demand for wheat products.

Throughout the 1840's there was an upsurge of grist mills in Upper Canada. Realzing the profits to be made from this industry, Francis Silverthorne constructed a grist mill in Meadowvale in 1844. The potential wealth from this mill was not realized until 1853-6 when the Crimean War forced England to purchase wheat from her colonies.

On May 10th, 1847, Silverthorne placed an advertisement in the **Streetsville Review**

Meadowvale Mills

Flour Oatmeal Barley

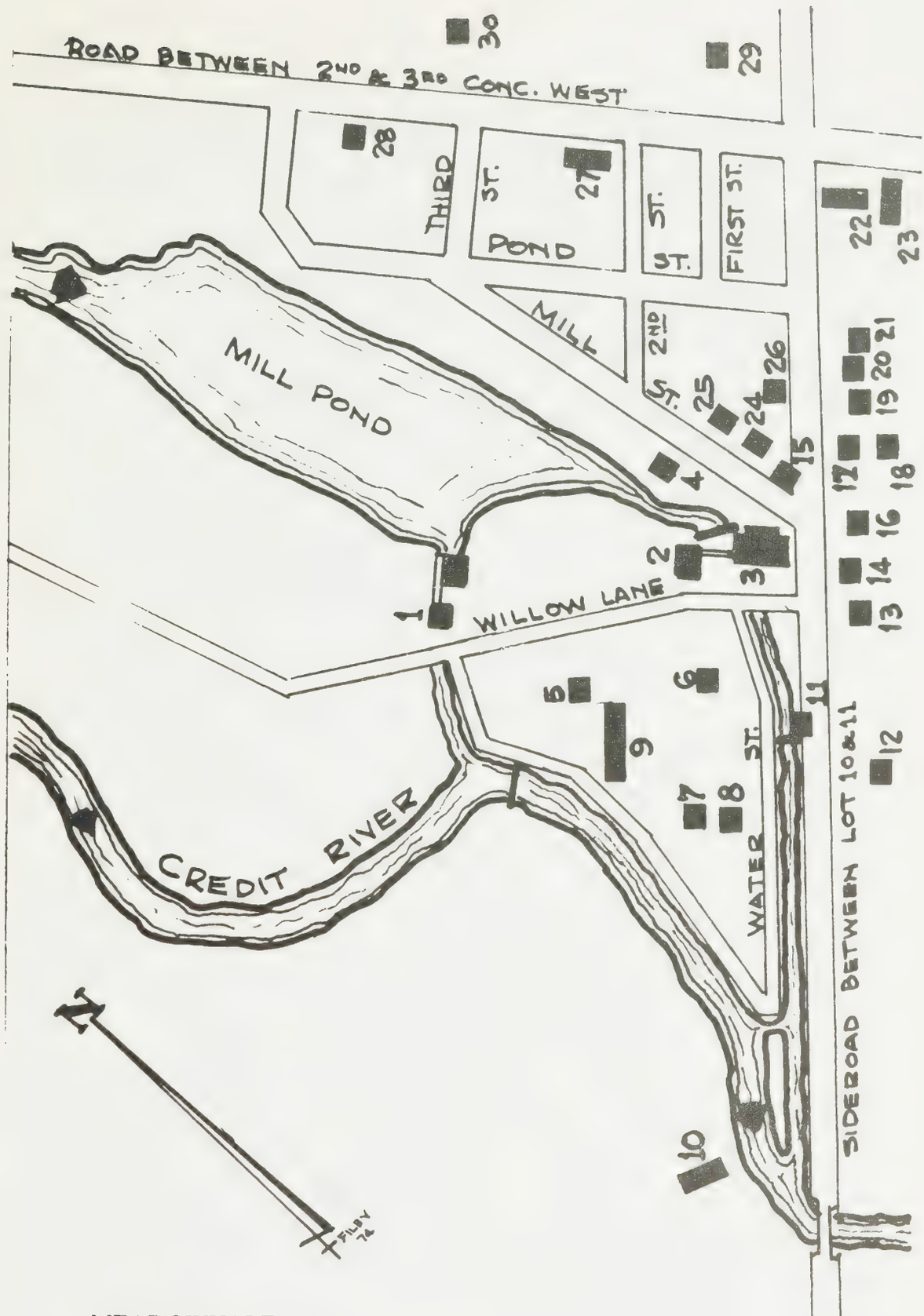
The subscriber has in connection with the above branches an establishment for wool carding and cloth dressing.

Thus Silverthorne's grist mill stimulated commercial life in Meadowvale, and within a short period of time, the following businesses were established:

Business	Date Established	Owner
Store	1847	Mr. Robinson
Store	1847	J. Ward
Store	1852	F. Silverthorne
Hotel	1850	—
Wagon Shop	1848	J. Johnson
Mammoth Iron Works and Foundry	1852	H. & H. Johnson
Blacksmith —		Mr. Bell
School House	1851	—
Post Office	1854	L. Cheyne

Silverthorne was unfortunately a man plagued with misfortune. After fire destroyed his mills in 1848 he re-built them to a much better condition. Fire broke out again in 1853 and considerable damage resulted.

A report from the Christian Guardian of November 16th, 1853 states "Meadowvale Mills, consisting of flour, oat and barley mills were destroyed by fire on Thursday the 10th November. The fire broke out about 12 or 1 o'clock in the morning and was supposed to have originated in the smut machine. The only insurance we understand was about 1000 Pounds upon the stock and 800 Pounds upon the mill."



MEADOWVALE

1. saw mill
2. stave factory
3. grist mill
4. mill house
5. cooper shop
6. wagon maker
7. cheese factory
8. foundry
9. coopers row houses
10. saw mill
11. meal mill
12. saw mill
13. grocery store
14. frame hotel
15. gazebo
16. store
17. saw mill
18. shingle
19. shoemaker, carriage shop
20. carpenter
21. blacksmith
22. church
23. school
24. store
25. mill office
26. brick hotel
27. 1st school
28. blacksmith
29. mansion
30. farm

Gardner's Store; Meadowvale

Commercial Hotel; Meadowvale

After borrowing money from the Bank of Upper Canada, Silverthorne re-established his mills again, and aided the economy of Meadowvale by continuing to provide local people with positions in his mills. The residential growth of Meadowvale in the 1850's is directly attributed to Silverthorne, for at that time, he divided a great deal of his property into village lots. By 1855 Meadowvale's population had risen to around 200 people.

As the Crimean War raged in Europe, the flour from Silverthorne's mill was in terrific demand. Wheat was obtained from as far away as Orangeville and after it was gristed in Meadowvale, it was shipped by wagon to Port Credit.

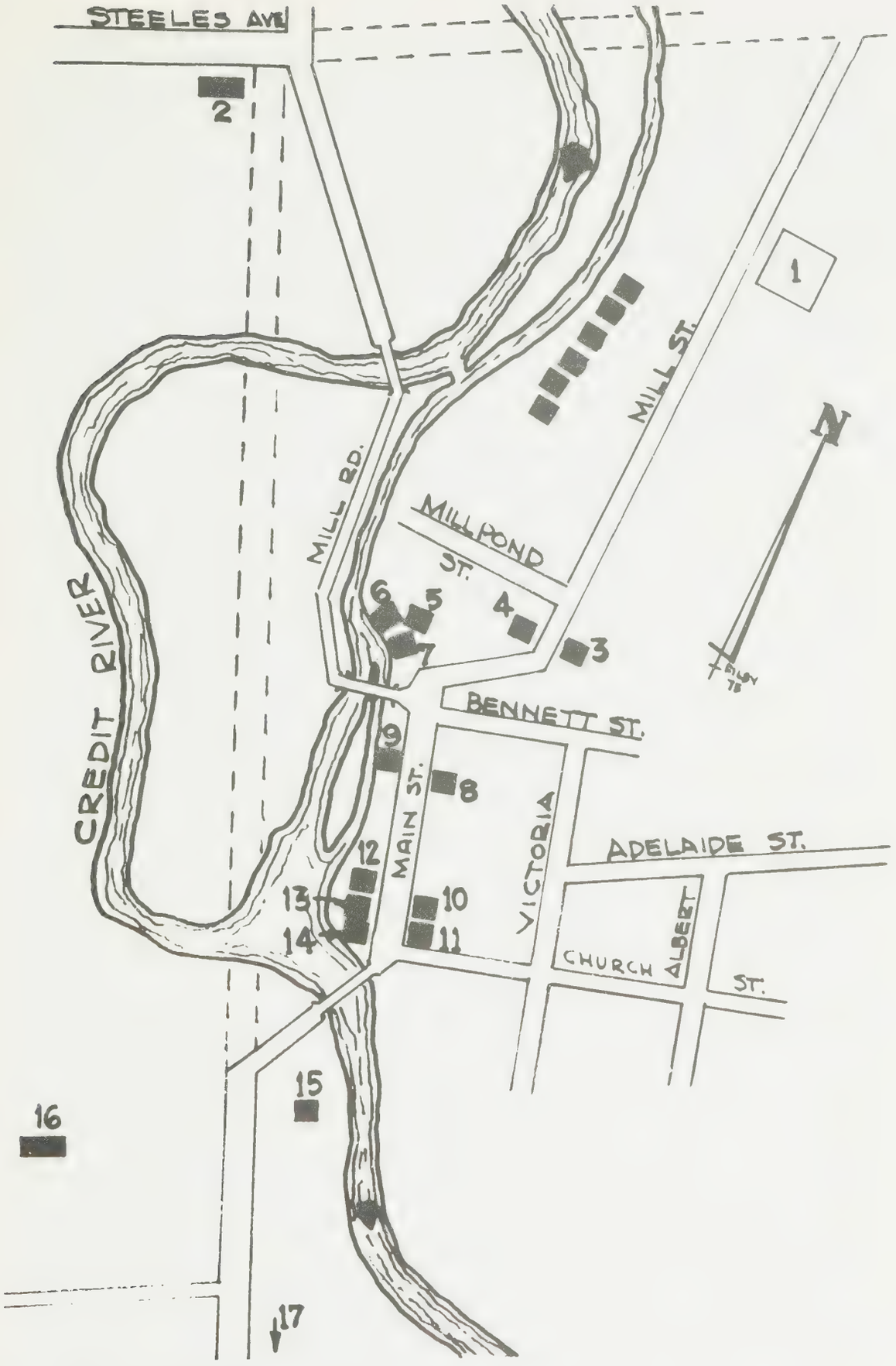
Churchville also reaped the benefits from the Crimean War and her population was now well over 300 people.

The following chart is a comparative look at the commercial growth of both towns in 1856:

	Meadowvale	**Churchville**
Agricultural Implements Manufacturing	1	
Blacksmith	1	3
Carpenters		2
Coopers	1	1
Farmers	1	
Flour Mills	1	1
Grist Mills	1	2
Hotels		2
Innkeepers		2
Justice of the Peace		1
Manufacturers	1	
General Merchants	1	3
Millwright		2
Minister	1	3
Postmaster	1	1
Saw Mills	2	2
Shingle factory		1
Shoemaker	1	2
Tailor		2
Tannery		1
Wagonmaker		4

With the end of the Crimean War in 1856, a slowdown in the grist mills of Upper Canada checked the progress of the two towns, Meadowvale being hit the hardest. During the course of the Crimean War, Silverthorne accumulated 10,000 bushels of wheat at $2.50 per bushel. When news of the end of the war reached Canada 10 weeks later, Silverthorne was left with the 10,000 bushels of wheat at a collapsed value of $1.25 per bushel. He claimed bankruptcy and the mills were taken over by the firm of Gooderham and Worts owners of most of the shares in the Bank of Upper Canada.

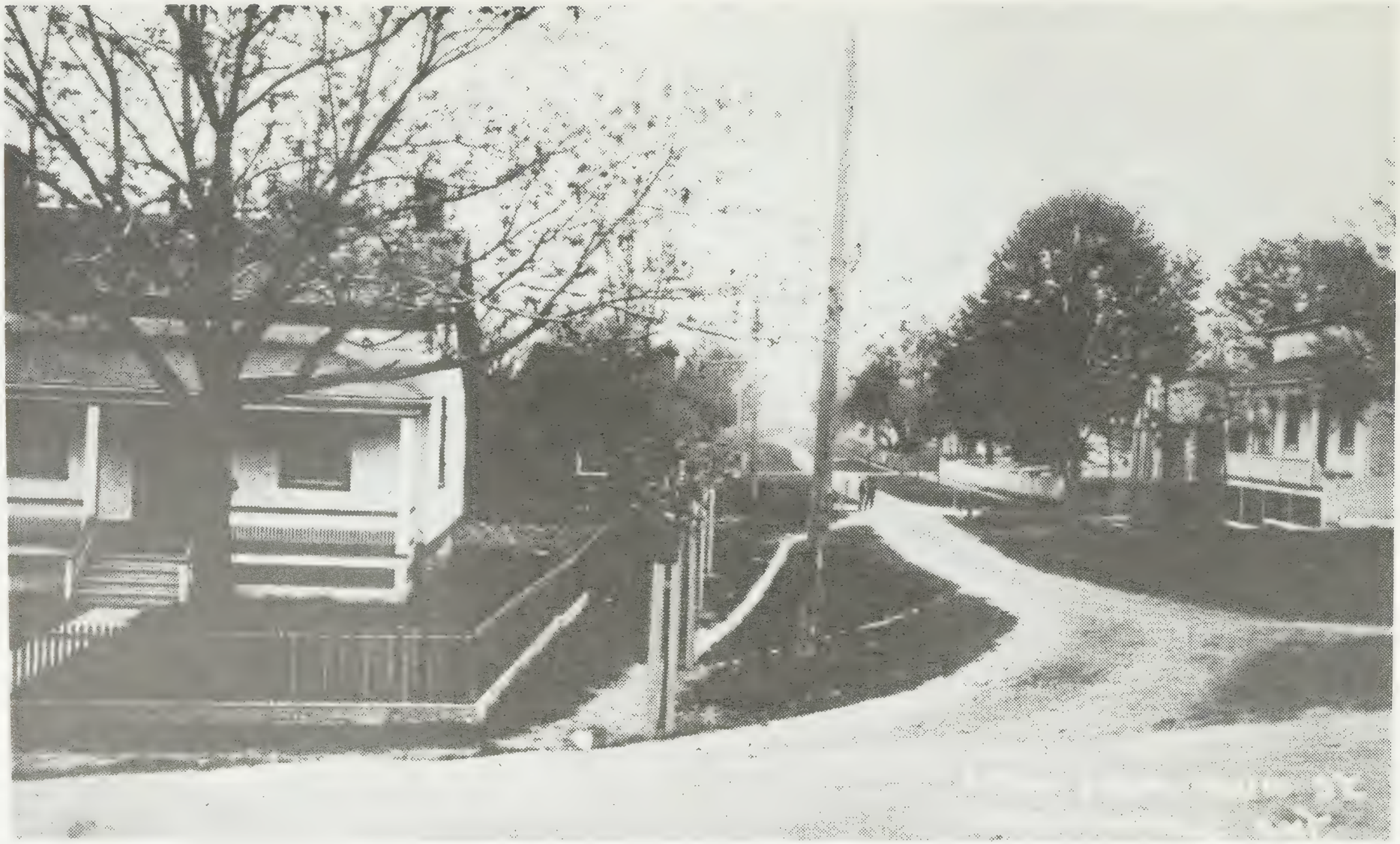
The most decisive obstacle to the future prosperity of Meadowvale-Churchville occurred in 1855 when the Grand Trunk Railway was constructed through Malton and Brampton. It was now more economically sound to ship wheat to Brampton and from there to Toronto. With a current trend towards urbanization, Brampton's excellent location attracted settlement and since Churchville was more advanced than Meadowvale it stood to lose the most.



CHURCHVILLE

1. cemetery
2. school
3. hotel
4. hotel cook house
5. distillery
6. saw mill
7. grist mill
8. hotel
9. store
10. hotel
11. blacksmith shop
12. blacksmith
13. carriage shop
14. store
15. tannery
16. church
17. slaughterhouse

The Mill Road and Mill; Meadowvale



View from Main St.; Meadowvale

Schoolhouse; Churchville

MEADOWVALE — CHURCHVILLE 1857 - 1866

The future of Churchville and Meadowvale was not entirely known in the early 1860's for there was some talk of a second railway through Peel County. It was also known that one of the towns in the district would be selected as the 'seat' of Peel County. Both Meadowvale and Churchville had hopes of becoming this leading town.

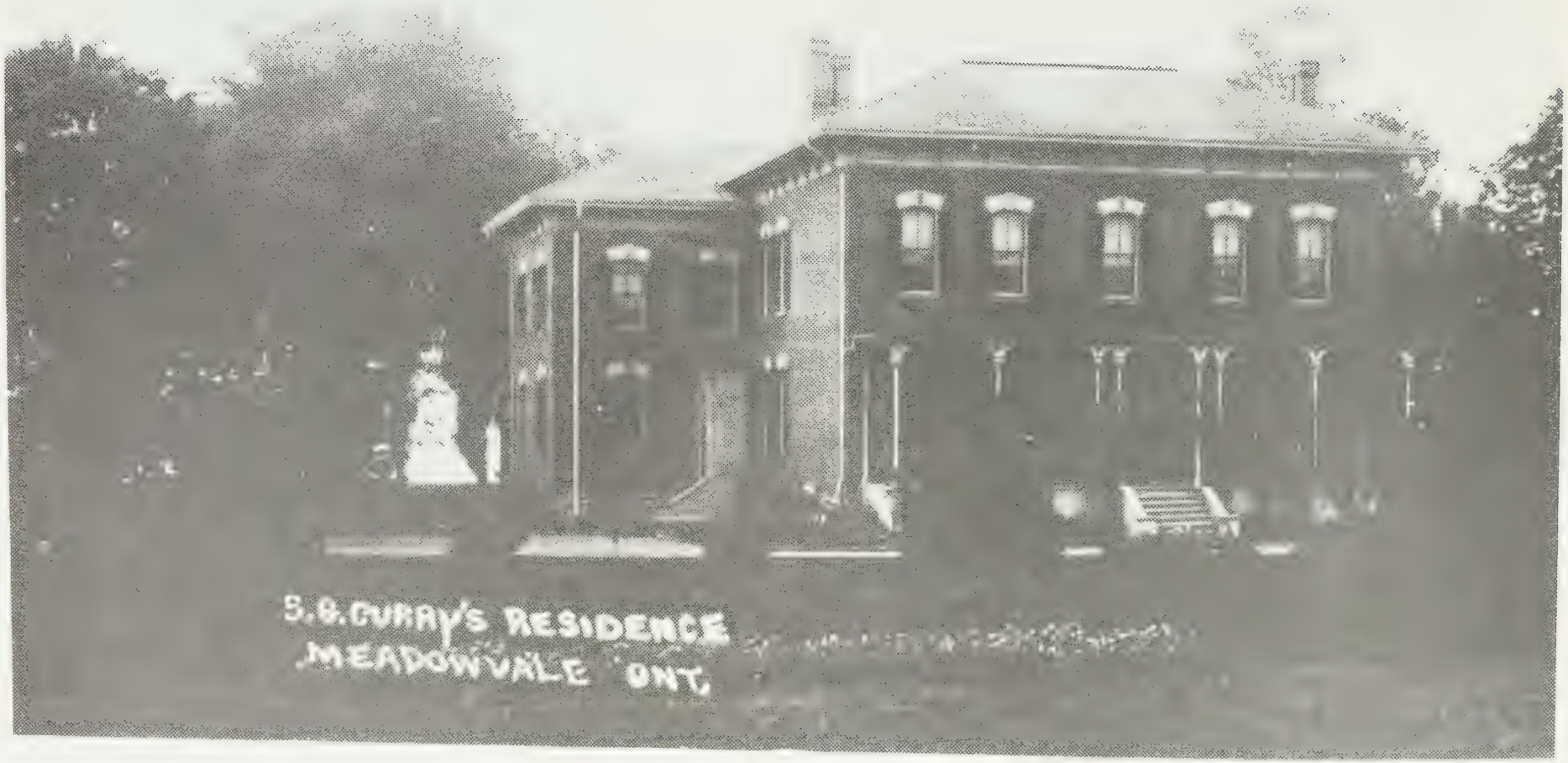
Although the end of the Crimean War and the by-passing of the Grand Trunk R.R. drained some of the economy of the two towns, they still managed to hold their own. From the Perkins Bull Papers in the Ontario Archives we can get an insight into the social lives of the pioneers as it relates that "The church anniversaries, tea meetings, Sunday School entertainments, church concerts, church picnics, Harvest Home services and the old time camp meetings were the chief social intercourse which the people enjoyed.

The three seated democrats with a fast team of horses were driven at full speed over faulty approaches to wooden bridges. The faster the driver could go over the gravel roads or remaining bits of corduroy, the more thrill be got out of it. In Winter these trips to various church functions have never been forgotten, even in old age. The bottom of the wagon was generally covered with blankets and heated sticks of wood or bricks placed therein. The driver of the load always seemed to be cheated out of the most fun, for he would never have the nerve to ask his best girl to sit up there beside him.

Down in the box behind the driver the fun ran high. Everyone sat cuddled down under the robes as close together to keep warm and sang to the merry jingle of the bells strung around the horse's harness: Jingle Bells, A Spanish Cavalier, Clementine, Dear Evaline, Grandfather's Clock, Darling Nelly Gray, Sweet Genevieve and Juanita, until they reached the church. It was never considered a real good night's outing unless the load was upset at least once."

By 1860 Churchville had three churches to meet the spiritual needs of the community; the Episcopalian, Wesleyan Methodist and Anglican. While by 1864 only a Wesleyan United Church was constructed in Meadowvale. It is interesting to note here that some townspeople still believed in witchcraft. This fact is borne out from the following story taken from the Perkins Bull Papers wherein it reports: "Near one of the Churchville mills lived a poor old Irishwoman. Her chief asset in life was her cow which pastured upon the grassy roadside near the mill. The cow was fat and famous for her milk but dry weather came and the grass withered. Still the cow prospered and grew fatter and broke all previous milk records. Whispers of witchcraft were circulated. Some of the town fathers went to examine her and found the cow eating worthless bran beside the mill. At last they realized that it was not witchcraft but bran which had worked the miracle."

Pearson's Residence; Meadowvale



S.G. Curry Residence, Meadowvale

"The Road to the Bridge" (known today as Derry Road) Meadowvale

FARMS

Farms of the Meadowvale-Churchville area averaged 160 acres, with abundant orchards. They grew mostly fall wheat and practised some dairying together with the typical animals found on small farms such as sheep, pigs and cattle.

Wheat farming was still profitable in the 1860's although there was a trend towards more beef cattle and fowl and poultry products. Many of the smaller farms were bought out by wealthy farmers thus increasing the acreage of the average farms.

The outbreak of Civil War in the United States and the construction of railways in Upper Canada sparked the wheat industry in Upper Canada again. Flour was now teamed from Meadowvale and Churchville to Brampton or Malton and from there by the Grand Trunk R.R. to Toronto. It appeared that the two towns were once again on the road to prosperity.

The capital investments of the firm of Gooderham and Worts in the Meadowvale Mills kept the little town alive. They expanded the capacity of the mill, added a cooperage, and were capable of producing 300 barrels of flour a day. Silverthorne's old store was enlarged by Gooderham and Worts and was soon doing a thriving business.

By 1866 Churchville and Meadowvale had reached their peak growth. The growth of both towns coincided at the same time but not at the same rate. If Gooderham and Worts had not bought the mills and property in Meadowvale the little town might have gone under in the late 1850's. Since Churchville had many diversified businesses, it outgrew Meadowvale by about 100 people.

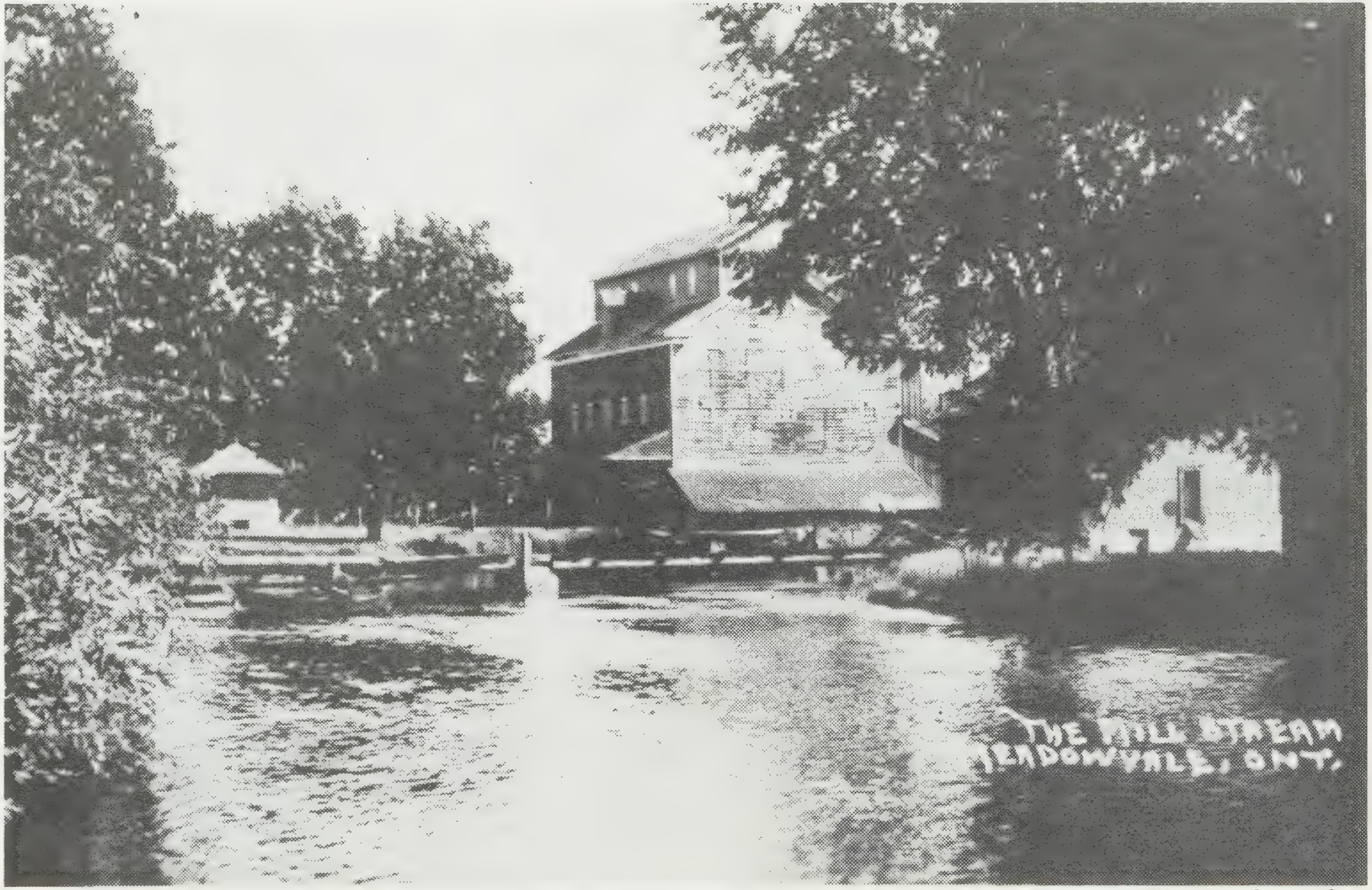
In 1866, Brampton was selected as the County Seat for Peel. Located in the centre of the County, Brampton was ideally situated to serve the administrative needs of the area. With its agricultural fairs, railways and increased service centre industries, commerce in Brampton soon soared. Availability of employment in Brampton made it an attractive location for settlement.

Immediately after 1866, Churchville's population went steadily downhill. The failure of becoming the County Seat weakened the town and it became no longer profitable to operate a business in Churchville. One by one the businesses closed and many people re-located in Brampton. In the middle of the 1870's, fire destroyed much of the town leaving little evidence of its existence.

Meadowvale was located just far enough to the south of Brampton to allow it to continue as a service centre town. It was also economically strong from the business and property investments of Gooderham and Worts and Meadowvale continued in this role until 1877.

The yearly Census indicated a continuing trend to farming in Churchville, while business in Meadowvale continued to be fairly consistent until 1877.

In 1877, the Credit Valley Railway was constructed through Peel County and touched on the outskirts of Meadowvale and Churchville. Unfortunately the railway was built too far from the towns and arrived too late to have much of an impact. This railway produced further growth in Brampton and hastened the decline of the two small centres.



The Mill Stream and Gooderham and Worts Mill; Meadowvale

Credit Valley Railway (C.P.R.) Station; Meadowvale

Silverthorne House; Now the Headquarters of the Credit Valley Conservation Authority; Meadowvale.

It was not the purpose of this history to detail the day to day, year to year changes of each of the towns as they grew from the pioneer cabin to the bustling communities and slowly to the decline of prominence as large centres, to the position of each today. Some things are best left to our imaginations, but by visiting these areas today, it is easy to see that they have both reverted back to the original farm lands with little evidence left of their former selves. Churchville can scarcely be found while Meadowvale boasts only its local store and the offices of the Credit Valley Conservation Authority.

With the continuing movement of people into the country from the larger centres nearby, the population of these communities is again about to rise. This time, however, they will not be recognized as towns or villages and even may lose their identity altogether as their lands become annexed to their neighbours or are simply gobbled up by the land developers and given names that are more descriptive of their subdividers intent. . .the bedrooms of the industrial centres close by.

To the newcomers who are just arriving, and to the old-timers who have survived, we dedicate this history. Both should know the history of the area and be pleased that the background of their area was so diversified that it maintained its status and retained its name for such a long time.

Residential Section; Meadowvale

Interviews

Joan Rollings — Churchville
Dave Golden — Churchville
Mrs. Letty — Churchville
Lorne Davidson — Meadowvale
Mrs. Southern — Meadowvale

Resources

1. Ontario Archives Perkins Bull Collection
2. Registry Office, Peel County
3. Libraries, York, Brampton, Mississauga
4. Peel Historical Atlas
5. Streetsville Review
6. Peel Municipal Offices

MEADOWVALE

1. Francis Silverthorne
2. J. Simpson
3. Ed. Coyne
4. Dan Johnston
5. Jos. Graham
6. An. Davidson
7. Wm. Elliot
8. Mat. Laidlaw
9. Fran. Birdsell
10. Col. Wm. Birdsell
11. J. Ballinger
12. Jos. Keney
13. Henry Keney
14. Jacob McCraken
15. Sam Brown
16. Wm. Assinder
17. Rich Treanor

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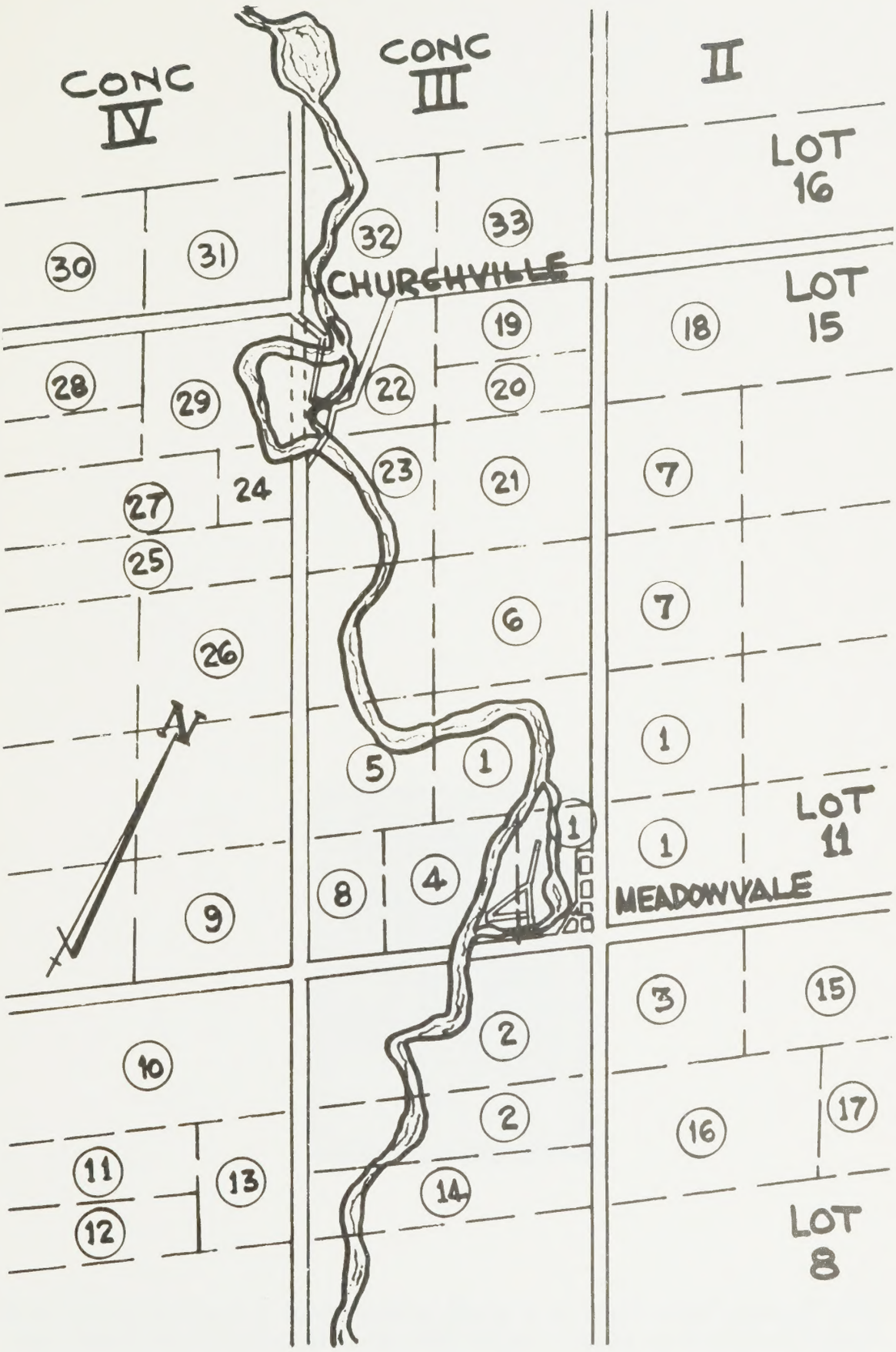
18. Wm. Todd
19. J. Abernathy
20. J. Totten
21. Thos. Whitehead
22. Wm. Duggan
23. Wm. Burn
24. Rich Pointer
25. L.s & W. Hall
26. Jas. McClure
27. Fletcher Hall
28. H. Arnott
29. J. Murray
30. Wm. Oliver
31. Bob Forrest
32. M. Ingram
33. Wm. Anderson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